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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
POKRZYWA, JOSEPH R	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2622	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/234,485	OTSUKA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Joseph R. Pokrzywa	2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *26 March 2002* .

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *28 February 2002* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☒ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). *10* .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendments

1. Applicant's amendments were received on 2/28/02 and 3/26/02, and have been entered and made of record. Currently, claims 1-20 are pending.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Drawings

3. The corrected or substitute drawings were received on 2/28/02. These drawings are acceptable.

Claim Objections

4. The objection to **claim 14**, as cited in the Office action dated 1/29/01, is overcome by the changes set forth in the amendment dated 2/28/02.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112 of **claims 3, 16, 17, and 20**, as cited in the Office action dated 1/29/01, is overcome by the changes set forth in the amendment dated 2/28/02.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

7. **Claims 14 through 17, 19, and 20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kulakowski (WIPO Publication Number WO 97/10668).

Regarding ***claim 14***, Kulakowski discloses an internet facsimile machine (facsimile machine 14, or facsimile interface device 10) capable of executing facsimile transmission via an internet to an addressee (see abstract) using a computer (see Figs. 2 and 3) installed with an application program for execution of internet facsimile transmission (see abstract, and page 9, line 31 through page 10, line 9, see Fig. 6), comprising analyzing means for analyzing a data structure of data of address information registered on the basis of an electronic application program which is already in operation (page 12, line 22 through page 13, line 4, wherein the software modules for CPU 33, seen as steps 72 and 74 in Fig. 5, are in operation before the analyzing step 71), reading means for reading the data of address information analyzed by the analyzing means (step 76 in Fig. 5, page 13, lines 4 through 10), and format converting means for converting the read data of address information into address information with a format used on the application program for execution of internet facsimile transmission (page 14, lines 1 through 19).

Regarding ***claim 15***, Kulakowski discloses the facsimile machine discussed above in claim 14, and further teaches of means (memory 34) for storing the data of address information

converted by the format converting means as an addressee address for the facsimile transmission via the internet (page 12, line 33 through page 13, line 10) and address selecting means for selecting a desired address from the address information storage means (page 12, lines 5 through 18).

Regarding ***claim 16***, Kulakowski discloses the facsimile machine discussed above in claim 14, and further teaches that the electronic mail application program is in operation on the computer installed with the application program for execution of internet facsimile transmission (page 12, line 22 through page 13, line 4, wherein the software modules for CPU 33, seen as steps 72 and 74 in Fig. 5, are in operation before the analyzing step 71) or a computer other than the computer installed with the application program for execution of internet facsimile transmission.

Regarding ***claim 17***, Kulakowski discloses the facsimile machine discussed above in claim 15, and further teaches that the electronic mail application program is in operation on the computer installed with the application program for execution of internet facsimile transmission (page 12, line 22 through page 13, line 4, wherein the software modules for CPU 33, seen as steps 72 and 74 in Fig. 5, are in operation before the analyzing step 71) or a computer other than the computer installed with the application program for execution of internet facsimile transmission.

Regarding ***claim 19***, Kulakowski discloses an internet facsimile machine (facsimile machine 14, or facsimile interface device 10) capable of executing facsimile transmission via an internet to an addressee (see abstract) using a computer (see Figs. 2 and 3) installed with an application program for execution of internet facsimile transmission (see abstract, and page 9,

line 31 through page 10, line 9, see Fig. 6), comprising analyzing circuit for analyzing a data structure of data of address information registered on the basis of an electronic application program which is already in operation (page 12, line 22 through page 13, line 4, wherein the software modules for CPU 33, seen as steps 72 and 74 in Fig. 5, are in operation before the analyzing step 71), a reading circuit for reading the data of address information analyzed by the analyzing circuit (step 76 in Fig. 5, page 13, lines 4 through 10), and a format converting circuit for converting the read data of address information into address information with a format used on the application program for execution of internet facsimile transmission (page 14, lines 1 through 19).

Regarding ***claim 20***, Kulakowski discloses a recording medium (memory 34) for recording a program for operating a facsimile machine (facsimile machine 14, or facsimile interface device 10) using a computer (see Figs. 2 and 3) installed with an application program for execution of internet facsimile transmission (see abstract, and page 9, line 31 through page 10, line 9, see Fig. 6), with the program realizing the functions of analyzing means for analyzing a data structure of data of address information registered on the basis of an electronic application program which is already in operation (page 12, line 22 through page 13, line 4, wherein the software modules for CPU 33, seen as steps 72 and 74 in Fig. 5, are in operation before the analyzing step 71), reading means for reading the data of address information analyzed by the analyzing means (step 76 in Fig. 5, page 13, lines 4 through 10), and format converting means for converting the read data of address information into address information with a format used on the application program for execution of internet facsimile transmission (page 14, lines 1 through 19).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. **Claims 1, 2, 8, and 18** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Houghton *et al.* (U.S. Patent Number 6,009,153, cited in the Office action dated 11/29/01) in view of Feder (U.S. Patent Number 5,872,845, cited in the Office action dated 11/29/01).

Regarding ***claim 1***, Houghton discloses a facsimile system (see Fig. 1) comprising a facsimile machine (fax machine 5) reading image data from an original (using reader 100, column 5, lines 30 through 47), a computer (configuration server 10) transmitting to and receiving from the facsimile machine, data of addressee identification information (operating parameter settings) indicative of at least a name of addressee and a facsimile number corresponding to the name of the addressee (column 4, lines 7 through 22, column 6, lines 47 through 54, column 9, lines 35 through 67, and column 10, lines 32 through 41), means (operator parameter database 305, seen in Fig. 4) provided at a computer side for storing the data of addressee identification information (column 7, line 61 through column 8, line 6), means (controller 300) provided at the computer side for referring to the data of addressee identification information stored in the computer-side storage means (column 4, lines 30 through 41), and means (programming controller 140) provided in the facsimile machine so as to be instructed at a facsimile machine side to refer via the computer-side referring means to the data of addressee

identification information stored in the computer-side storage means (column 4, lines 23 through 41, and column 6, lines 23 through 61).

However, Houghton fails to teach of instructing at a facsimile machine side to refer via the computer-side referring means to the data of addressee identification information stored in the computer-side storage mean ***in case of facsimile transmission***. Feder discloses a facsimile system (see Figs. 1, 6, and 7) comprising a facsimile machine (fax machine 110, 610, and 710) reading image data from an original (column 1, lines 23 through 26, and column 7, lines 44 through 67), a computer (central server/traffic control system 745) transmitting to and receiving from the facsimile machine (column 10, lines 45 through 67, and column 11, lines 16 through 49), data of addressee identification information (destination telephone numbers and corresponding network addresses) indicative of at least a name of addressee and a facsimile number corresponding to the name of the addressee (column 11, lines 11 through 15, and lines 34 through 37), means (database within the central server/traffic control system 745, seen in Fig. 7) provided at a computer side for storing the data of addressee identification information (column 11, lines 1 through 37), means provided at the computer side for referring to the data of addressee identification information stored in the computer-side storage means (column 11, lines 31 through 40), and means (sending interface 720, being embedded in facsimile 610, column 10, lines 46 through 67) provided in the facsimile machine (column 10, lines 46 through 63) so as to be instructed at a facsimile machine side to refer via the computer-side referring means to the data of addressee identification information stored in the computer-side storage means in case of facsimile transmission (column 9, lines 14 through 32, and column 11, lines 1 through 49). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to include Feder's teachings in the system of Houghton. Houghton's system would easily be modified to include Feder's teachings, as the system's share cumulative features, being additive in nature.

Regarding ***claim 2***, Houghton and Feder disclose the system discussed above in claim 1, and Houghton further teaches that the computer (configuration server 10) includes a means for outputting the data of addressee identification information stored in the computer-side storage means (telephone line interface TLI 315, seen in Fig. 4, column 8, lines 7 through 11), and the facsimile machine (fax machine 5) includes facsimile-side input means (TLI 125, seen in Fig. 2) provided so that the data of addressee identification information output by the computer-side output means is received in the facsimile machine (column 5, lines 48 through 65) and facsimile-side storage means (controller memory 145) for storing the data of addressee identification information supplied to the facsimile-side input means (column 6, lines 1 through 22).

Regarding ***claim 8***, Houghton and Feder disclose the system discussed above in claim 2, and Houghton further teaches that the facsimile machine (fax machine 5) includes means (programming controller 140, column 7, lines 33 through 47) for selecting the data of addressee identification information stored in the facsimile-side storage means (operating parameter memory 145) and at least one of the data of addressee identification information stored in the computer-side storage means (operating parameter database 305), with the one of the data being the one referred to by the computer-side referring means (column 6, lines 37 through 61), and transmission means for transmitting image data to an addressee indicated by the data of addressee identification information selected by the selecting means either via a communication

channel by way of an internet or via a public communication network not by way of the internet (column 3, line 46 through column 4, line 22, and column 6, lines 9 through 22).

Regarding ***claim 18***, Houghton discloses a facsimile system (see Fig. 1) comprising a facsimile machine (fax machine 5) reading image data from an original (using reader 100, column 5, lines 30 through 47), a computer (configuration server 10) transmitting to and receiving from the facsimile machine, data of addressee identification information (operating parameter settings) indicative of at least a name of addressee and a facsimile number corresponding to the name of the addressee (column 4, lines 7 through 22, column 6, lines 47 through 54, column 9, lines 35 through 67, and column 10, lines 32 through 41), a circuit (operator parameter database 305, seen in Fig. 4, column 5, lines 13 through 29) provided at a computer side for storing the data of addressee identification information (column 7, line 61 through column 8, line 6), a circuit (controller 300, column 5, lines 13 through 29) provided at the computer side for referring to the data of addressee identification information stored in the computer-side storage circuit (column 4, lines 30 through 41), and a circuit (programming controller 140, column 5, lines 13 through 29) provided in the facsimile machine so as to be instructed at a facsimile machine side to refer via the computer-side referring circuit to the data of addressee identification information stored in the computer-side storage circuit (column 4, lines 23 through 41, and column 6, lines 23 through 61).

However, Houghton fails to teach of instructing at a facsimile machine side to refer via the computer-side referring means to the data of addressee identification information stored in the computer-side storage mean ***in case of facsimile transmission***. Feder discloses a facsimile system (see Figs. 1, 6, and 7) comprising a facsimile machine (fax machine 110, 610, and 710)

reading image data from an original (column 1, lines 23 through 26, and column 7, lines 44 through 67), a computer (central server/traffic control system 745) transmitting to and receiving from the facsimile machine (column 10, lines 45 through 67, and column 11, lines 16 through 49), data of addressee identification information (destination telephone numbers and corresponding network addresses) indicative of at least a name of addressee and a facsimile number corresponding to the name of the addressee (column 11, lines 11 through 15, and lines 34 through 37), a circuit (database within the central server/traffic control system 745, seen in Fig. 7) provided at a computer side for storing the data of addressee identification information (column 11, lines 1 through 37), a circuit (being inherent in the central server 745) provided at the computer side for referring to the data of addressee identification information stored in the computer-side storage circuit (column 11, lines 31 through 40), and a circuit (sending interface 720, see Figs. 2A, 6, and 7, being embedded in facsimile 610, column 10, lines 46 through 67) provided in the facsimile machine so as to be instructed at a facsimile machine side to refer via the computer-side referring circuit to the data of addressee identification information stored in the computer-side storage circuit in case of facsimile transmission (column 9, lines 14 through 32, and column 11, lines 1 through 49). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Feder's teachings in the system of Houghton. Houghton's system would easily be modified to include Feder's teachings, as the system's share cumulative features, being additive in nature.

10. **Claims 3 through 6** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Houghton *et al.* (U.S. Patent Number 6,009,153, cited in the Office action dated 11/29/01) in view of Feder (U.S. Patent Number 5,872,845, cited in the Office action dated 11/29/01), and further in view of Kitagawa (U.S. Patent Number 6,157,463, cited in the Office action dated 11/29/01).

Regarding ***claim 3***, Houghton and Feder disclose the system discussed above in claim 1, and Houghton further teaches that the facsimile machine (fax machine 5) includes a means (programming controller 140) for registering the data of addressee identification information in the facsimile-side storage means (controller memory 145) and facsimile-side output means (TLI 125, seen in Fig. 2) for outputting the data of addressee identification information registered in the facsimile-side storage means by the facsimile-side registering means (column 4, lines 23 through 49, and column 4, line 63 through column 5, line 12, and column 6, lines 1 through 60), the computer (configuration server 10) includes computer-side input means (TLI 315, seen in Fig. 4, column 8, lines 7 through 11), and the computer-side storage means stores the data of addressee identification information received by the computer-side input means (column 9, lines 35 through 67, seen in Fig. 5).

However, Houghton and Feder fail to specifically teach if the computer (configuration server 10) includes computer-side input means for receiving the data of addressee identification information output from the facsimile-side storage means by the facsimile-side output means, and the computer-side storage means stores the data of addressee identification information received by the computer-side input means. Kitagawa discloses a facsimile system (see Fig. 1) comprising a facsimile machine (client terminals 509-1 through 509-4 seen in Fig. 21) that

includes a means for registering the data of addressee identification information in the facsimile-side storage means (see Fig. 22) and facsimile-side output means for outputting the data of addressee identification information registered in the facsimile-side storage means by the facsimile-side registering means (see Fig. 22), a computer (fax server device 501, seen in Fig. 21) includes computer-side input means for receiving the data of addressee identification information output from the facsimile-side storage means by the facsimile-side output means (see Fig. 22), and the computer-side storage means stores the data of addressee identification information received by the computer-side input means (column 15, line 33 through column 16, line 20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Kitagawa's teachings in Houghton and Feder's system. Houghton and Feder's system would easily be modified to include Kitagawa's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, being additive in nature.

Regarding ***claim 4***, Houghton and Feder disclose the system discussed above in claim 2, and Houghton further teaches that the facsimile machine (fax machine 5) includes a means (programming controller 140) for registering the data of addressee identification information in the facsimile-side storage means (controller memory 145) and facsimile-side output means (TLI 125, seen in Fig. 2) for outputting the data of addressee identification information registered in the facsimile-side storage means by the facsimile-side registering means (column 4, lines 23 through 49, and column 4, line 63 through column 5, line 12, and column 6, lines 1 through 60), the computer (configuration server 10) includes computer-side input means (TLI 315, seen in Fig. 4, column 8, lines 7 through 11), and the computer-side storage means stores the data of

addressee identification information received by the computer-side input means (column 9, lines 35 through 67, seen in Fig. 5).

However, Houghton and Feder fail to specifically teach if the computer (configuration server 10) includes computer-side input means for receiving the data of addressee identification information output from the facsimile-side storage means by the facsimile-side output means, and the computer-side storage means stores the data of addressee identification information received by the computer-side input means. Kitagawa discloses a facsimile system (see Fig. 1) comprising a facsimile machine (client terminals 509-1 through 509-4 seen in Fig. 21) that includes a means for registering the data of addressee identification information in the facsimile-side storage means (see Fig. 22) and facsimile-side output means for outputting the data of addressee identification information registered in the facsimile-side storage means by the facsimile-side registering means (see Fig. 22), a computer (fax server device 501, seen in Fig. 21) includes computer-side input means for receiving the data of addressee identification information output from the facsimile-side storage means by the facsimile-side output means (see Fig. 22), and the computer-side storage means stores the data of addressee identification information received by the computer-side input means (column 15, line 33 through column 16, line 20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Kitagawa's teachings in Houghton and Feder's system. Houghton and Feder's system would easily be modified to include Kitagawa's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, being additive in nature.

Regarding ***claim 5***, Houghton, Feder, and Kitagawa disclose the system discussed above in claim 3, and Kitagawa further teaches that the facsimile machine (client work stations 509-1

through 509-4) includes a means for inputting information about the name of addressee contained in the data of addressee identification information and instructing to retrieve the data of addressee identification information corresponding to the input information (see Fig. 22), the computer-side referring means (in the server device 501) retrieves the data of addressee identification information stored in the computer-side storage means based on instruction delivered by the retrieval instructing means (steps S503 and S504), thereby extracting the corresponding data of addressee identification information (column 15, lines 13 through 32), the computer-side output means outputs to the facsimile machine results of extraction by the computer-side referring means (step S504 in Fig. 22), and the facsimile machine includes facsimile-side display means for displaying the results of extraction output by the computer-side output means to thereby be received by the facsimile-side input means (step S506, column 15, lines 26 through 32). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Kitagawa's further teachings in Houghton and Feder's system. Houghton and Feder's system would easily be modified to include Kitagawa's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, being additive in nature.

Regarding ***claim 6***, Houghton, Feder, and Kitagawa disclose the system discussed above in claim 4, and Kitagawa further teaches that the facsimile machine (client work stations 509-1 through 509-4) includes a means for inputting information about the name of addressee contained in the data of addressee identification information and instructing to retrieve the data of addressee identification information corresponding to the input information (see Fig. 22), the computer-side referring means (in the server device 501) retrieves the data of addressee identification information stored in the computer-side storage means based on instruction

delivered by the retrieval instructing means (steps S503 and S504), thereby extracting the corresponding data of addressee identification information (column 15, lines 13 through 32), the computer-side output means outputs to the facsimile machine results of extraction by the computer-side referring means (step S504 in Fig. 22), and the facsimile machine includes facsimile-side display means for displaying the results of extraction output by the computer-side output means to thereby be received by the facsimile-side input means (step S506, column 15, lines 26 through 32). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Kitagawa's further teachings in Houghton and Feder's system. Houghton and Feder's system would easily be modified to include Kitagawa's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, being additive in nature.

11. **Claim 7** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Houghton *et al.* (U.S. Patent Number 6,009,153, cited in the Office action dated 11/29/01) in view of Feder (U.S. Patent Number 5,872,845, cited in the Office action dated 11/29/01), further in view of Kitagawa (U.S. Patent Number 6,157,463), and further in view of Rachelson (U.S. Patent Number 6,157,706, cited in the Office action dated 11/29/01).

Regarding ***claim 7***, Houghton, Feder, and Kitagawa disclose the system discussed above in claim 5, but are unclear if the computer includes computer-side display means for displaying results of extraction an amount of which is larger than one of the results of extraction displayed by the facsimile-side display means. Rachelson discloses a facsimile system (see Fig. 1), discussed above in the rejection of claim 1, and further teaches of having a computer (EPO 112) include computer-side display means (see Fig. 1) for displaying results of extraction an amount

of which is larger than one of the results of extraction displayed by the facsimile (column 8, lines 4 through 48, being inherent in the system). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Rachelson's teachings in Houghton, Feder, and Kitagawa's system. Houghton, Feder, and Kitagawa's system would easily be modified to include Rachelson's teachings, as the systems all share cumulative features, being additive in nature.

12. **Claims 9 through 13** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Houghton *et al.* (U.S. Patent Number 6,009,153, cited in the Office action dated 11/29/01) in view of Feder (U.S. Patent Number 5,872,845, cited in the Office action dated 11/29/01), and further in view of Rachelson (U.S. Patent Number 6,157,706, cited in the Office action dated 11/29/01).

Regarding ***claim 9***, Houghton and Feder disclose the system discussed above in claim 8, and Houghton further teaches that each of the facsimile-side storage means (operating parameter memory 145) and the computer-side storage means (operating parameter database 305) is capable of storing data of a mail address as the data of addressee identification information (column 5, line 66 through column 6, line 7, and column 8, lines 2 through 6), and the transmission means transmits image data to an addressee specified by the mail address via the communication channel by way of the internet when the data of addressee identification information is the mail address (column 3, line 56 through column 4, line 22). However, Houghton is unclear if the facsimile-side storage means (operating parameter memory 145) and the computer-side storage means (operating parameter database 305) is capable of storing data of

a mail address ***specifying an addressee of an electronic mail*** as the data of addressee identification information. Rachelson teaches of a facsimile system (see Fig. 1), discussed above in the rejection of claim 1, which further teaches of a storage means capable of storing data of a mail address specifying an addressee of an electronic mail as the data of addressee identification information (column 8, lines 4 through 48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Rachelson's teachings in Houghton and Feder's system. Houghton and Feder's system would easily be modified to include Rachelson's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, being additive in nature.

Regarding ***claim 10***, Houghton and Feder disclose the system discussed above in claim 1, and Houghton further teaches that the facsimile machine is capable of executing facsimile transmission via an internet to an addressee (column 3, line 56 through column 4, line 22), and the facsimile machine includes reading means for reading data of address information and designating means for designating the data of address information read by the reading means as data of address information for the facsimile transmission via the internet (column 5, line 66 through column 6, line 22). However, Houghton fails to specifically teach if the facsimile machine includes reading means for reading data of address information ***registered on the basis of an electronic mail application program which is already in operation*** and designating means for designating the data of address information read by the reading means as data of address information for the facsimile transmission via the internet. Rachelson teaches of a facsimile system (see Fig. 1), discussed above in the rejection of claim 1, which further teaches of the facsimile machine includes reading means for reading data of address information registered on

the basis of an electronic mail application program which is already in operation (see Fig. 5, and column 7, line 60 through column 8, line 48) and designating means for designating the data of address information read by the reading means as data of address information for the facsimile transmission via the internet (column 7, lines 60 through 67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Rachelson's teachings in Houghton and Feder's system. Houghton and Feder's system would easily be modified to include Rachelson's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, being additive in nature.

Regarding ***claim 11***, Houghton, Feder, and Rachelson disclose the system discussed above in claim 10, and Houghton further teaches that the facsimile machine includes address information storage means (controller memory 145) for storing the data of address information designated by the designating means as an addressee address for the facsimile transmission via the internet (column 3, line 56 through column 4, line 22) and address selecting means for selecting a desired address from the address information storage means (column 5, line 66 through column 6, line 21).

Regarding ***claim 12***, Houghton, Feder, and Rachelson disclose the system discussed above in claim 10, and Rachelson further teaches that the electronic mail application program is in operation on the computer of the system (see Fig. 5, and column 7, line 60 through column 8, line 48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Rachelson's teachings in Houghton and Feder's system. Houghton and Feder's system would easily be modified to include Rachelson's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, being additive in nature.

Regarding ***claim 13***, Houghton, Feder, and Rachelson disclose the system discussed above in claim 11, and Rachelson further teaches that the electronic mail application program is in operation on the computer of the system (see Fig. 5, and column 7, line 60 through column 8, line 48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Rachelson's teachings in Houghton and Feder's system. Houghton and Feder's system would easily be modified to include Rachelson's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, being additive in nature.

Citation of Pertinent Prior Art

13. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

Bashoura *et al.* (U.S. Patent Number 5,862,202) discloses a facsimile routing system, using a table stored on a local computer that relates telephone numbers and e-mail addresses.

Conclusion

14. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

15. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joe Pokrzywa whose telephone number is (703) 305-0146. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 7:30-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward L. Coles can be reached on (703) 305-4712. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9314 for regular communications and (703) 872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

J.R.P.

Joseph R. Pokrzywa
Examiner
Art Unit 2622

jrp
June 13, 2002

MADELEINE NGUYEN
PATENT EXAMINER
AU 2622